BLM LIBRARY
88019103

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

# VOLUNTEER HANDBOOK

VOLUNTEER
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Land Management
California

JK
870
.L3
C344
1990
c.2

# A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE DIRECTOR

Dear Public Lands Volunteer:

Thank you for your interest in becoming a U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) volunteer. Each year thousands of people generously donate countless hours of their time and energy to BLM. Their involvement in projects, ranging from clean-up days to wildlife monitoring to data entry work, provides services worth millions of dollars.

This booklet offers you a quick reference to BLM's organization and mission. It also includes a section on administrative details and listings of BLM offices here in California. It will enable you to confidently take your place among other volunteer workers who are the strong support behind the Bureau's permanent employee force.

BLM relies heavily on its volunteers. Your assistance can help assure that our public lands will remain as healthy and enjoyable for our future generations as they are for today's Americans.

Sincerely,

Ed Hastey

Ed Hastey
California State Director

# 21358826
D88019103

JK
870
.L3
C344
1990
c.2

BLM LIBRARY
SC-324A, BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225-0047

# PART 1: BLM IN CALIFORNIA

## HOW DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAPPEN TO OWN THE PUBLIC LANDS AND WHY IS BLM THE AGENCY THAT ADMINISTERS THAT LAND?

Let's take a quick look back into history. The original 13 colonies agreed to give the land they claimed west of their colonial borders to the new Federal Government and pay off the Revolutionary War debt. The General Land Office, established in 1812, was the government's real estate agent. This agency organized and directed the first public land survey so these new lands could be identified, mapped and passed on to private or other non-federal ownership.

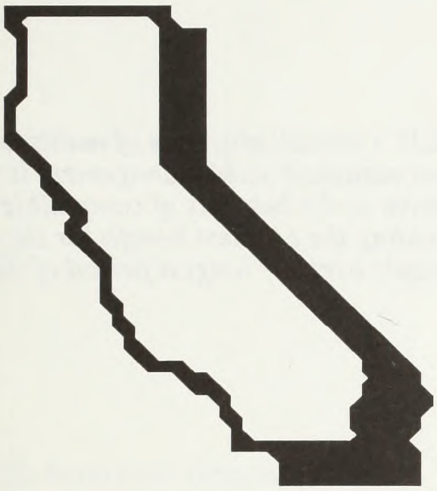
In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and that became part of the new Nation. Land acquired through treaties with Mexico and Great Britain, and the annexation of Texas, completed the so-called "lower 48 states." Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, adding 365 million acres to the national real estate inventory. The General Land Office did a "land office business" up through the 1920s dispensing homesteads to waves of hopeful farmers moving West.

While the continent was being bridged by the railroads, grants of land in a checkerboard pattern were given to various railroad companies as an incentive for construction. One of the companies, the Oregon and California Railroad, proposed a line through western Oregon and northern California. The company was granted over two million acres of heavily forested land for the railroad. When the company eventually defaulted the agreement by failing to build the railroad, the lands were "revested" - returned to the United States - and placed in the Department of the Interior under the General Land Office. When the timber market started to boom after World War II, pressure was put on the government to either manage or dispose of the vast acreage of commercial timber.

As a result, in 1946, Congress combined the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service (which had been administrating the Taylor Grazing Act since 1934), creating a new agency, called the Bureau of Land Management, to administer the public domain including the Oregon and California timber lands ("O & C lands").

In 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act was enacted, incorporating the workable provisions of over 300 outdated public land laws, and providing the Bureau with a mandate and guidance from Congress in managing the public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield in a manner that recognizes the Nation's need for domestic resources.

*The term "public land" means all of the originally owned federal lands that were not sold into private ownership, put in trust for Indian Reservations, set aside as National Parks/National Forests, given to a state or territory to support public education or any other federal purposes. Today "public lands" are those lands that were left over from the original "public domain."*



## WHERE ARE THE PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA?

BLM administers 17.1 million acres of public lands in California plus 1.5 million acres of public lands in Nevada. These lands are managed through a State Office headquarters in Sacramento; District offices in Ukiah, Susanville, Bakersfield and Riverside; and 15 Resource Area offices throughout the State.

Public lands under BLM-California jurisdiction range from densely forested sections on the North Coast to dry desert expanses in southern California. These lands contain the Nation's prime geothermal resources; valuable minerals such as gold and space age metals; 240,000 acres of commercial timber; nearly 10 million acres of grazing lands; and abundant wilderness values, scenic wildlife and rare plants. In addition, California's public lands provide the public with some 20 million visitor days of recreation use annually.

## HOW ARE BLM OFFICES STRUCTURED?

**Resource Area Offices** are where most on-the-ground work is accomplished. Staffing generally reflects the Area's specific workload. Resource specialists, such as wildlife biologists, foresters, mining engineers, range conservationists, archaeologists and recreation planners, are each responsible for their respective programs. They develop plans and recommendations for developing and/or protecting the resources on public lands within the Resource Area.

**District Offices** provide support to Area offices for administrative and operational functions more efficiently handled through a central office. They also provide coordination and liaison with the State Office.

**State Offices** are responsible for BLM policy and budget matters and provide the communication link between Resource and District field offices and the Washington Office. Resource specialists in the State Office may provide technical guidance for field personnel. "Public Rooms" are maintained for the public to examine records for all public land transactions, such as rights-of-way, state land grants, oil and gas leases, and mining claims. Public land survey records are also maintained in the Public Room for easy access by miners, engineers, utility rights-of-way agencies, or anyone wanting to locate a land survey marker or property line.

## WHAT DOES BLM INTEND TO ACCOMPLISH IN MANAGING THE PUBLIC LANDS?

Because the Bureau of Land Management is a "multiple purpose" rather than a single purpose agency, it uses this concept to gain the highest and best use of land under its jurisdiction. **Multiple use** means several compatible uses can occur at the same time on the same lands. An example would be pumping oil and gas from beneath lands where the surface is being grazed by livestock. This same land might also provide watershed for a municipal reservoir or space for picnics, baseball games or nature appreciation. **Sustained yield** means that renewable resources, such as forage and timber, are not removed from the land faster than they can be replaced by nature.

BLM administers one of the most complex land management programs within the Federal Government: custodian of the original patent and survey records for 30 of the 50 United States; final authority on survey matters involving land within, or once a part of the public domain; manager of recreational resources on the public lands; protector of cultural resources found on or in public lands; manager of wildlife habitat on public lands; responsible authority for control, protection and management of wild horses and burros living on public domain lands; manager of timber resources on two million acres of prime Douglas fir forests in western Oregon and 23 million acres of commercial forest lands in other western states; responsible authority for fire protection on public land and close cooperator with the Forest Service and other federal and state agencies in interagency fire suppression; responsible authority for proper disposal of land no longer needed for public purposes and for the receipt of fair market value if that land is sold or exchanged; manager and supervisor of rights-of-way that cross federal lands or state lines as well as the construction of pipelines, electric transmission lines and other utilities serving the public; and the manager of exploration, development, prospecting and production programs for mineral, geothermal, gas and petroleum resources that lie beneath the surface of the public lands.

*BLM's overall objective of multiple use and sustained yield management is to arrive at the best mix of compatible uses yielding the greatest benefit for the most people over the longest period of time.*

## WHAT KINDS OF WORK DO BLM PEOPLE DO?

*Wildlife biologists, foresters, range conservationists, soil scientists, recreation specialists, geologists, realty specialists, engineers and many others provide BLM with a wide variety of professional skills needed to properly and effectively manage 270 million acres of public land.*

### Range Management

Livestock grazing has always been an important use of public land. Domestic livestock has the unique ability to convert scattered and relatively low-quality forage into usable animal products such as wool, meat and leather. The range management staff works closely with ranchers in establishing the allowable levels of livestock use. Pastures are examined periodically and allowable livestock numbers are adjusted dependent on range condition.

Stockmen pay a fee for the forage their animals consume on the public land. The fee is computed on the basis of "animal unit months." An "animal unit month," or AUM, is the amount of forage a mature cow consumes in one month. Five sheep are considered equivalent to one cow. For 1990 the grazing fee was set at $1.81 per AUM.

### Wildlife Habitat Management

BLM's mandated responsibility to wildlife is the maintenance, improvement and protection of habitat for thousands of species that exist on public lands. BLM cooperates closely with the state Fish and Game Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assure that healthy and stable wildlife populations are able to survive and reproduce on the public land. Highest priority in BLM's wildlife management program is protection of habitat for endangered or threatened species. Some of the most notable recent cooperative efforts among BLM and other government agencies have been the reintroduction of antelope, birds of prey and desert bighorn sheep into areas of public land from which they had disappeared.

### Forest Management

Although most of the public lands in the lower 48 states are more suitable for range, wildlife, recreation and related activities, there are areas producing commercial quality timber and other forest products. California's "O & C" lands include some of the most beautiful stands of commercial timber in the country.

## Recreation Management

BLM usually provides basic facilities for recreational visitors. Campgrounds and picnic areas are often located in remote areas; consequently, BLM employees must service them on an irregular basis. These facilities must be of sturdy construction and without the refinements that might be provided by some other federal or state agencies. Most BLM campsites lack running water and flush toilets because these facilities are too expensive to develop and maintain in arid and remote settings.

With few BLM people in the field, visitors need to assume more responsibility for their own health and safety. For example, poisonous plants, insects and reptiles are a normal component of the field environment, and it is the visitor's responsibility to avoid them. Children and pets should be supervised. On public lands, unidentified mine shafts, cliffs and loose rocks are the rule rather than the exception. Most trails and roads are not maintained and should be traveled with due caution. Visitors are also warned not to remove prehistoric or historic artifacts from public lands as these items are protected by a system of state and federal laws. Some plants, especially cacti, are also protected and should not be disturbed. Volunteers, especially Campground Hosts, provide an important service for BLM in warning the unwary or educating the uninitiated visitor.

## Wilderness

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 required BLM to identify areas of public land suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. First, BLM identified areas without roads or other man-made disturbances that were at least 5,000 acres in size. The initial list of "Wilderness Study Areas," or WSAs, was reduced when some of the original areas were found lacking in other essential wilderness qualities. WSAs found most suited for wilderness will be recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. It should be noted that only the Congress can designate wilderness. The Bureau, the Department of the Interior, and the President can only recommend areas for designation.

Until Congress determines which WSAs are suitable for wilderness designation, these areas are being managed to maintain their wilderness qualities. When, and if, WSAs are dropped from further wilderness consideration, they will return to "multiple use" management.

*Public lands provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities. Visitors enjoy rock collecting, hiking, camping, sightseeing, hunting, off-highway vehicle activities and an endless list of other recreation opportunities.*

*Preserving and interpreting significant archaeological and historical resources, spanning 10,000 to 200,000 years of human history, are important aspects of BLM public land conservation.*

## Cultural Resources Management

The primary objective of BLM's cultural resources management program is to locate, evaluate and manage the use of Native American prehistoric and historic values on public lands. This includes development of appropriate plans for the protection and use of cultural resource sites on BLM lands, and consultation with Native American groups and others that may be impacted by the course of Bureau actions. BLM works closely with other federal and state agencies in cultural resource,. law enforcement and public education.

Illegal collection and vandalism of archaeological sites is a serious problem on public lands. Increasing public awareness of this problem, and of strong federal laws to protect these valuable archaeological sites, are two of the ways BLM continues to fight. Stiff penalties can be assessed for stealing or destroying prehistoric or historic archaeological resources from federally administered land. At the same time, BLM archaeologists also work to assure that development on public land will not damage sites of prehistoric and historic value. Should destruction of a site become inevitable, the Bureau requires careful excavation and recordation of pertinent information based on a developed research program.

## Cadastral Survey

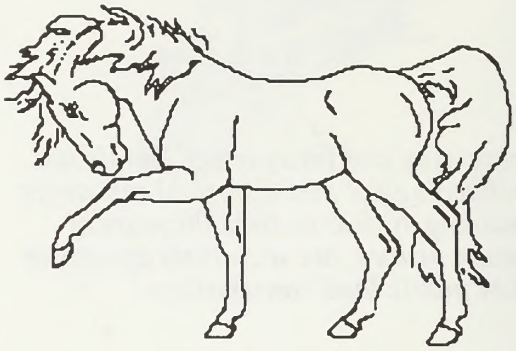
Cadastral survey, one of the oldest units of the Federal Government, was established to carry out the mandates of the Land Ordinance of 1785, which required a survey of lands west of the original thirteen colonies. Cadastral survey has been responsible for all public land surveys since 1867. The surveys create, establish and restore boundaries of public lands. BLM State Offices maintain survey records for public inspection.

## Watershed

BLM's watershed program goals are to protect, maintain, improve and restore the soil, water and air resources on public lands. Typical actions include the improvement of water quantity and reduction of flood damage and soil erosion. Soil stabilization measures include grass seeding, brush control and detention dam construction.

## Wild Horse and Burro Management

Roaming wild horse and burro herds began to appear on the public lands after being abandoned by the prospectors and ranchers who had originally brought them onto the western scene. Over the years, when food, weather and water conditions were favorable in the western deserts and mountains, these wild animal herds increased to a point where they were viewed as "thundering herds" that captured our imaginations as symbols of the "Old West."



Historically, when there were no protected status laws for these animals, they were easy to capture and often rounded up and sold to pet food processors. In 1971, Congress enacted legislation protecting "wild and free-roaming horses and burros" from commercial exploitation. With protection, horse and burro numbers increased beyond the land's ability to support them. Federal land managing agencies were forced to take action to reduce wild horse and burro populations to more appropriate numbers. BLM developed the first adoption program in the Nation for animals that exceeded the land's carrying capacity. Excess horses and burros are humanely captured and relocated in foster homes as pets, or for breeding and saddle stock. Since the adoption program began in 1974, more than 90,000 horses and burros have been relocated in foster homes throughout the United States.

## Minerals Management

Minerals management on public lands is increasing in importance as the Nation encourages development of domestic energy and mineral resources to become less dependent on foreign sources and to stem the flow of dollars abroad.

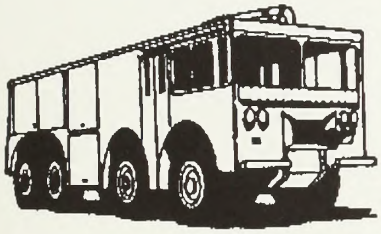
BLM's Minerals Management Program has three distinct parts: (1) LEASING oil, gas, phosphate, potash, sodium and geothermal steam; (2) LOCATING hardrock minerals like copper, silver, gold, molybdenum and uranium; and (3) SELLING construction material such as sand, gravel, clay and stone.

## Lands and Realty Management

The primary task of a specially trained group of BLM men and women, known as realty specialists, is to make sure that the public interest is well served when public lands are sold, traded or leased. Leases, permits and rights-of-way for powerlines, pipelines, roads and communication sites are administered by these BLM employees in accordance with a complete set of laws and regulations.

When no federal purpose is served by keeping these widely scattered lands, and public agencies do not choose to acquire them, they can be sold to individuals. Marketing these scattered parcels is another job of the realty specialists. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 provides for the sale or lease of public land at little or no cost to state and local governments or non-profit organizations for a variety of public purposes. BLM realty specialists review Recreation and Public Purposes Act applications for consistency with the law. Lands granted or leased under this Act are periodically inspected to make sure that the lands are being used according to conditions of the grant or lease.

## Fire Management



BLM's fire management program involves prevention, suppression and prescribed burning on public lands. One of the major challenges of the fire program is educating the public on the issue of wildfires in the wildland/urban intermix (building homes in dense timbered or brush covered lands without providing adequate cleared areas around the structures). The movement of the public to private lands adjacent to federally-managed lands has made the job of suppressing wildfires very complex. Education is needed to resolve this issue, and is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and other concerned agencies.

District offices maintain fire crews and equipment to make sure a rapid initial attack holds natural resource losses to a minimum. Trained crews use specialized equipment, including cross-country fire trucks, helicopters and retardant-carrying aircraft.

Prescribed burning is a concept in which a controlled fire becomes a management "tool" to improve forage for livestock and wildlife and reduce fuel accumulations and undesirable plant species.

## Visitor and Resource Protection

BLM has highly trained Special Agents and uniformed Law Enforcement Rangers to enforce federal laws on the public lands. Special Agents conduct criminal investigations and arrest violators. The uniformed Ranger is a highly visible law enforcement arm of the BLM and, along with his clearly-marked patrol vehicle, is an effective deterrent to possible violators of federal law. These Rangers enforce the law, conduct search and rescue operations, provide information to visitors, eliminate hazards, investigate accidents and carry out a host of on-the-ground duties. Each Law Enforcement Ranger is fully trained and authorized to arrest wrongdoers or to issue citations when circumstances warrant.

# PART 2: ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

## THE VOLUNTEER AGREEMENT

The volunteer agreement is an important document. It is your contract with your government. It should contain the following five elements:

- A description of the volunteer work you agree to do.
- The name, address and telephone number of the person(s) to be contacted in case of an accident. This is required of all workers, salaried or volunteer, regardless of duties.
- Agreement on payment of expenses incidental to volunteer work.
- Assurance that volunteers are protected from tort claims or injuries incurred while performing volunteer duties, just as coverage is provided for full-time employees.
- Explanation of how volunteer workers will be evaluated. If the volunteer will need a detailed written evaluation for future job applications, this should be written into the agreement.

Volunteer and supervisor should periodically review the volunteer agreement and make sure that it is current and accurate.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are especially important for volunteers working in remote locations. Be sure you and your supervisor, or project coordinator, understand how and when these communications take place. In some cases, volunteers may be issued hand-held radios. Do not be afraid to use the radio, but be sure you know how to use it properly. By all means - at all times - keep your radio dry, clean and secure from theft.

## RECORD KEEPING

Your supervisor or volunteer project coordinator may ask you to keep one or more sets of records. Make sure you understand why the information is needed and how much detail is appropriate.

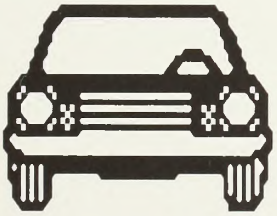
You may be asked to keep a record of time you spend doing volunteer work so that BLM knows how much time it takes to get a job done.

## USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

If you are issued a government driver's license and are authorized to use a government vehicle in your BLM volunteer work, you should read the Vehicle Operator's Manual. A copy of this manual is usually located in the glove compartment of each government vehicle. It is a short, easy-to-read booklet that contains the basic information you need to know while using a government vehicle. A few of the most important points to remember are:

- Be sure you have been issued a government operator's permit before driving a government vehicle.
- Use seatbelts (an absolute must!).
- Never use government vehicles for non-government purposes. All passengers in government vehicles should be government employees or volunteers with current volunteer agreements.
- Set the parking brake when leaving the vehicle.
- Do not leave the government credit card with the vehicle. Carry it with you at all times.
- Do not use government credit cards for parking, storage, minor repairs exceeding $50 or to purchase tires, tubes or batteries. Consult the Vehicle Operators Manual.
- Buy gas only from self-service gasoline stations, and use only low-lead or unleaded gasoline, depending on the vehicle model. Pay for the gas with the government gasoline credit card assigned to that vehicle.
- In case of an accident, refer to Chapter XI of the Vehicle Operators Manual.

*Drive carefully, courteously and defensively at all times!*



## REIMBURSEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

Do not purchase tools, materials or supplies without prior authorization. When making previously authorized purchases, keep sales slips and receipts to assist you in getting proper reimbursement. BLM staff will help you in filling out the necessary forms.

## TAX DEDUCTION FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

In many cases, expenses incidental to your volunteer work are not reimbursed by BLM but may be listed as deductions in figuring state and federal income tax. IRS Publication Number 526 discusses deductible expenses.

## BLM VOLUNTEER EVALUATIONS

Employees and volunteers need to know how well they are doing in the eyes of their supervisors. Your volunteer agreement describes how you will be evaluated.

For more complex volunteer jobs you may have a formal written evaluation. If you want an in-depth evaluation to go with a future job application, you should discuss this with your supervisor or volunteer project coordinator and make sure that the evaluation procedures are included in the volunteer agreement.

Evaluations are a two-way street. Upon completion of your assignment, you are invited to evaluate your experience with BLM. A form is provided for your convenience.

# PART 3: VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES IN CALIFORNIA

## WHAT YOU DO CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Volunteers help to carry on America's tradition of "government by the people" when they participate in public land management opportunities. They can make tremendous public contributions by sharing their labor and expertise in an effort to improve the public lands for all citizens.

You'll like being a volunteer for the Bureau of Land Management. What you do can make a difference for generations of citizens like yourself who enjoy the wide open lands and the resources of the Old West. It also brings a lot of personal satisfaction and can even give you the skills to build a better resume for a career.

You can choose to work outdoors developing wildlife habitat or working with wild horses and burros. You can help discover the past with an archaeologist. You can experience the thrills of an off-road vehicle event. You can share in a child's discovery of fragile plants and strange animals. You may find a whole new world opening for you. The possibilities are endless, and the rewards many. We hope you'll join us!

There are many, many volunteer opportunities available to you in public land management. Perhaps you have some special ideas of your own - a particular skill that BLM could really use! Please take the time to contact one of the BLM offices near you and ask what you can do to help.

Everyone is welcome at BLM, no matter how few hours or weeks you may have to spare.

You can pick your own hours. You can pick your own location. You can even pick your own assignment. You'll be surprised at all the opportunities we have to offer. We will be glad to see you, and you will enjoy your contribution!

*Here are some examples of opportunities and fields available to you in California:*

*Campground Host*

*Trail Maintenance*

*Library Assistance*

*Guiding Tours*

*Fencing Mine Shafts*

*Photography*

*Reclamation*

*Computer Training*

*Monitoring Permits*

*Archaeology*

*Landscape Gardening*

*Public Counters*

*Fire Management*

*Road Inventory*

*Botany Assistance*

*Media Mail Lists*

*Fence Building*

*Environmental Education*

*Tree/Brush Planting*

*Putting Up Signs*

*Land Record Searching*

*Off-Road Vehicle Races*

*Wildlife Guzzler Work*

*Interpretative Specialists*

*Fire Suppression Clean-up*



☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1990—791-061/00,519 REGION NO. 10

(Continued on reverse)

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

BORROWER

JK 870 .L3 C344 1990 c

Volunteer handbook / B
California

| DATE LOANED | BORROWER |
| --- | --- |
| | |
| | |
| | |

BLM LIBRARY
SC-324A, BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225-0047

DATE DUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| GAYLORD | | | PRINTED IN U.S.A. |

# Bureau of Land Management California Jurisdictions

**California State Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825**
**Ed Hastey, State Director**
**Denise Meridith, Associate State Director**

**Ukiah District**
**555 Leslie Street**
**Ukiah, California 95482**
**707/ 462-3873**
**Al Wright, District Manager**

Arcata Resource Area
P.O. Box 1112
1125 16th Street
Arcata, California 95521
707/ 822-7648
John Lloyd, Area Manager

Clearlake Resource Area
555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, California 95482
707/ 462-3873
Catherine Robertson, Area Manager

Redding Resource Area
355 Hemsted Drive
Redding, California 96002
916/ 246-5325
Mark Morse, Area Manager

**Susanville District**
**705 Hall Street**
**Susanville, California 96130**
**916/ 257-5381**
**Rick Hanks, District Manager**

Alturas Resource Area
P.O. Box 771
120 South Main Street
Alturas, California 96101
916/ 233-4666
Linda Roush, Area Manager

Eagle Lake Resource Area
P.O. Box 1090
2545 Riverside Drive
Susanville, California 96130
916/ 257-5381
Dick Stark, Area Manager

Surprise Resource Area
P.O. Box 460
602 Cressler Street
Cedarville, California 96104
916/ 279-6101
Tony Danna, Area Manager

**Bakersfield District**
**800 Truxtun Avenue, Room 302**
**Bakersfield, California 93301**
**805/ 861-4191**
**Bob Rheiner, District Manager**

Bishop Resource Area
873 North Main Street, Suite 201
Bishop, California 93514
619/ 872-4881
Michael Ferguson, Area Manager

Caliente Resource Area
4301 Rosedale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93308
805/ 861-4236
Glenn Carpenter, Area Manager

Folsom Resource Area
63 Natoma Street
Folsom, California 95630
916/ 985-4474
Deane Swickard, Area Manager

Hollister Resource Area
P.O. Box 365
Hollister, California 95024
408/ 637-8183
Robert Beehler, Area Manager

**LEGEND**

- PUBLIC LANDS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARIES
- STATE OFFICE
- DISTRICT OFFICES

**California Desert District**
**1695 Spruce Street**
**Riverside, California 92507**
**714/ 351-6383**
**Gerry Hillier, District Manager**

Barstow Resource Area
150 Coolwater Lane
Barstow, California 92311
619/ 256-3591
Alden Sievers, Area Manager

El Centro Resource Area
333 So. Waterman Avenue
El Centro, California 92243
619/ 352-5842
Ben Koski, Area Manager

Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area
Suite B205, 400 South Farrell
Palm Springs, California 92262
619/ 323-4421
Russ Kaldenberg, Area Manager

Needles Resource Area
101 West Spikes Road
Needles, California 92363
619/ 326-3896
Richard Fagan, Area Manager

Ridgecrest Resource Area
112 East Dolphin Street
Ridgecrest, California 93555
619/ 375-7125
Lee Delaney, Area Manager